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Young people's perception of the evaluation of parent attitudes

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Abstract

Researches and literature done on the relationship between the parents and children, according to sources, the common ideas; parents, interaction with the child, the child's physical, emotional, social, and intellectual development is important in the emergence of personality. The child's relationship with his father and mother, their main attitudes are important factors affecting personality development. The parents give the child love, should support him to win his confidence. Respect for and loved, for children come first than the child's basic physiological needs. In this study, within the framework of relations between family members with common attitudes of parents of young people in shaping the relationship between psychological characteristics are examined. To examine this relationship, In Pamukkale University, students have been studying economics, business administration, public administration and classroom teaching departments are involved in research. End of the studies were taken 225 students as a result of significant research by the survey and the findings were evaluated.

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1. Introduction

The socialization process of adolescents is the most effective element in the family. Because the family, knowledge, values, attitudes, roles and plays a major role in the transfer of habits from generation to generation. The family will guide young people, youth normative behaviors, personality, thoughts, behaviors formats. But what they have learned their parents of adolescents in a way that depends on what kind of parents. Adolescents make a successful transition from childhood to adulthood in order to provide parents, young people with the emotional needs of individuation as a family can provide a balance between the need to be connected to help. Poor relations with parents, adolescents, leading to depressed feelings. Ideally, the adolescent's family situation to develop mid-level of emotional commitment (Inanç, Bilgin, Atıcı, 2004; 266-267)

Each culture has its own special child-rearing attitude. Child rearing attitudes from society to society, as indicated by differences in culture to culture, it also may vary among families in the community. A society, every socio-economic group's own culture, philosophy of life and its own system of values, different social classes in different child-rearing attitude of the parents, they raise their children with an understanding of the different reward and punishment can be said (Kulaksızoğlu, 2001, 117-129).

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Family structures and their relationship to each other, family members, is known to affect the interaction with each other. At the same time, the family structure of the parent (mother-father), and the attitudes and behaviors of children in the family to give direction to the position has been determined.

Many families raising children is a challenging task, and agrees that it is very difficult (Pinquart, Silbereisen, 2004). From the moment the first born child as a parent and family environment, children have a great impact in the process is ongoing. Parents' personality structure, educational status, occupations, levels of intelligence, physical and mental disorders, psychosocial status, socio-cultural status, growing their own styles and their treatment by their parents, the child ways of approach, the time devoted to children and so on. Circumstances, affect the child in the forefront (Durukan, 2005).

2. Attitudes Of Parents In Common

Behaviors vary from one parent against the child. How many parents have, there are so many child-rearing style. Shown for the child, as well as the different parenting styles, the common and the predominant forms of training can be classified by taking sides (Kulaksızoğlu, 2001:118):

Severe Rejection Parent Attitudes: Opt for the child until the child's physical and mental breakdown to meet the needs of the hostile feelings (Yavuzer, 1995, 35-41). Severe rejection is treated as a hostile attitude in families with children. Own children-parent by the child although it is treated as stepchild.

Unregistered and Passive Attitude of Parents: Passive and indifferent parents, uninterested and indifferent in the face of the child's behavior exhibits behaviors of parents. Parents with this attitude, they do not generally engage with their children. What positive or negative response to their neither behavior, nor do they give you show great interest. Monitor events and activities of children. Some people refuse to ignore the behavior of their children inside to escape the responsibilities of others working only (Kaplan, 1998: 198).

Oppressive, Authoritarian, Strict, And A Strict Disciplinarian Parents Attitude: This type of specific rules of their children, parents are often forced to engage in behavior to impose. An explanation of the purposes for which these rules without waiting for them to obey strict rules (Shaffer, 1999: 565). These families rely on very few children; their lyrics are usually very strict and child-centered. With the belief that children often lose control of this family, they put distance between them and the child's courage by breaking the communication barriers (Jeanne, 2001).

Over-Protective, Interventionist Parent Attitudes: The protective attitude of the child's behavior, restricting the freedom of movement does not recognize him, "the beginning of something" never left alone to her concerns, a supervisory position. This attitude of the child, to be more dependent on the mother, who can not move on its own, can lead to the growth of anxious and insecure (Çaplı, 1996, 101-113).

Egalitarian and Democratic Attitudes of Parents: Parents' attitudes are the most ideal. Parents with this attitude, accept her child as a separate person to give it a value and provide independent persons to develop (Kulaksızoğlu, 2001, 117-129). This type of loving their children and families is to adopt modern.

3. Method

The study planned to assess young people's perceptions of parental attitudes in a survey of descriptive nature. Research, located in the center of Denizli, Pamukkale University (economics, business administration, finance, public administration, classroom teaching sections) were made.

This research is involved 2511 students in the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, and 3952 student in Education Faculty and the total student population is 6463 of the study. The formula used in certain cases where the sample size of the universe is determined taking into account the stratified sampling method was applied to 250.

The survey form prepared by the researcher through the Parent Attitude Inventory was collected using the survey method. Reliability of the study, was found to be $\alpha = .8954$. The questionnaire, students' socio-demographic characteristics and their family consists of questions that determine the conditions. Parent Attitude Inventory, developed by Kuzgun. Inventory democratic, authoritarian and indifferent attitude of the parents for the category of the three consists of 40 items.

4. Results

As a result of the study, Pamukkale University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, and 225 students studying at the Faculty of Education was a significant answers. 56% of male respondents, 44% of the female.

Young people, more than half (54.2%) mothers gave them a sense of trust and love is always felt. This rate is slightly less than for the fathers (43.1%) were found. One of the great majorities of parents is as their children grow up very versatile in their capacity to support them in their own emerging. The positive aspects of their children are not always critical of their children by seeing only the flaws in the rate of about 8% of mothers and fathers. However, the majority of parents of children in the sensitive acting of his friends. Children come home from friends and allows them to act better.

More than half of young people compared with other children and their parent's better than they themselves do not accept the idea. Mothers with 33% of young people, 22% of the fathers themselves are always a bad encounter with an event such as a protectionist attitude, as reported approaching. 35.6% of young people in their mothers' fathers they never dominate the 31.6% average of 9% of young people working in the behavior of their parents in the ruling against them is not always stated. 19% of mothers of young people that they always think about their own ideas.

In 63% of young people's ideas that they think that their mothers often or at least partially. Again, 22% of young people believe that their father all the time, and each subject own ideas. 5% of the mothers of young people who do not speak freely are never able to go freely rate is 10%. 56% of young people who can speak freely expressed their mother, often while fathers often express the ratio of those who can speak freely is 47%. 56% of mothers of young people, 47% of the fathers of their own ideas that they answered the most debated issue. Proportion of respondents indicating their ideas are ignored when discussing a topic of any of the does not exceed 11%.

Children of parents who want to walk around with them constantly deceived the possibility of rate does not exceed 3%. In this study, more than half the children of their parents move in line with these thoughts, the freedom of young people they know and they do not act over protective attitude is understandable. 52% of mothers of young people, 45% of success on the power of their father did not want them, or very rarely, stated that there were no such expectations.

The vast majority of young people their parents think they are not in the cold and driving behavior. According to the answers received from the young parents, their children's behavior in case of erroneous finding explains why this happens and by talking to the solution of the problem is understood. However, the repressive attitude of parents to be an act can be considered as an element of force feed children food they do not like the behavior is completely or mostly do not exceed 20% of those exposed.

Always waiting for exams to children in families with high success rate show substantial but sized to less than 50%. Young people put a instead of their parents, as they believe a child from the possession of unhappiness.

Course work and the habit of reading so far in winning 10% of mothers who have not yet get no help from her father who have not yet ever the rate is 12%. The rate of assistance recipients mothers about it often 56%, while fathers often 45% of the assistance recipients remains. Most young people are with them as friends of mothers of people who think the same thing could be a little less to think about their father.

Young people, 30% of mothers, 22% of fathers, a protectionist attitude, they did not want to leave home and state that they expect to go any where with them. Children of parents as a tool to achieve their ambitions are very few in number.

Young people, 46% of fathers, 56% of mothers believe that they are sensitive to the problems of their father's gender. Adverse repercussions for young people who want to get closer to their parents in these efforts are not-too-common situation. Respondents had seen his mother in childhood, lack of interest is the rate for mothers 45%, this rate is 40% for fathers. Childhood his mother had not seen enough interest rate of people who never, 15% of this rate reaches 10%, while for fathers.

Expenditures in the number of people who said that were not checked in detail, according to people who tell them more has to be controlled. Be equal to the task of reducing expenditures as a share of the mother and father.

Young people, 10% of the mothers, fathers 15% of the falls themselves are always expecting to be perfect. 28% of mothers of young people, 32% of fathers said they are mostly conservative. According to the vast

majority of young people (62%) mothers with their children is never a harsh manner and in a manner mandatory. Fathers who think them in a way that is never harsh and mandatory rate is 50%.

Working mothers and fathers leave seriously their children in choosing a career and needs before their own requests. The rate of 20% of young people themselves, whether their parents to learn what's right.

Young people, still capable of 20% of families are forced to do more. In the majority of young people with such a force 61% of mothers of young people to accept themselves as well as the younger people think that they have accepted as 51% of the fathers themselves. 12% of young people in their mothers, fathers and 15% of them more important than others, with the majority thinking that they agree with this idea.

There is also due to the behavior of youth their parents, constantly praised, but, instead of praise is more than the number of driven to do better. According to young people always know where the number of mothers and fathers who want to know what the number is higher than that. More than half of young people telling their parents listening to their answers to the questions and stated that descriptive. According to mothers and fathers acting on this subject a little more sensitive. Young people, 73% of mothers, 68% of fathers, expressed themselves well in school is not in a position to be challenging. The ratio of parents punish their children when it receives failing grade does not exceed 12%.

5. Conclusion

Family of the individual, the social formation of personality structure. This structure is the most important case of the parents of the child. For the child, how they behave and how them perceive it. The child perceives the world is not the real world. The real world is different senses but the important thing is not how the real world, the child how their parents perceive it.

The child's family lived with his father and mother to their attitudes towards relationships, are important factors affecting personality development. The parents give the child love, should support him to win his confidence. Respect for and loved, the child's basic physiological needs that they are just as important as well. For this reason, the adults need to create an environment will give children the opportunity to choose.

Especially during adolescence, parents or other adults creates devastating effects on children mocking and humiliating attitude. In addition, the child surprised reduce inconsistency. This created confusion, as well as occasional anxiety, feelings of anxiety also hinders the development of methods of defense which is necessary to cope with.

On the other hand the growing democratic family environment, children, family constantly explore, try and error, are encouraged to learn through. For this reason, curious, being planned, originality, creativity, such as a high level in terms of mental items.

In this research, the university's relations with the proximity of young parents, the mother comes in front in terms of interest. For example, 5% of the mothers of young people who do not speak freely is never able to go freely rate is 10% of fathers. 56% of young people who can speak freely expressed their mother and fathers often express the ratio of those who can speak freely is 47%. 56% of mothers of young people, 47% of the fathers reported that they received in their own ideas, often discussing a topic.

As a result of this research, the University of Pamukkale young people's attitudes towards their families, in general, are positive. Families in which modes of behavior, more can be said to comply with the egalitarian and democratic style.

Acknowledgements

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